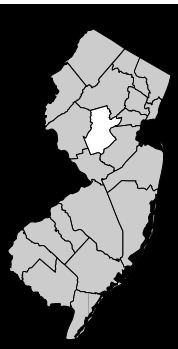
Somerset County



Somerset County Index of Sites

Alan & Son Car Care Center

988 Route 202 South Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 44 **LOT:** 30

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acres

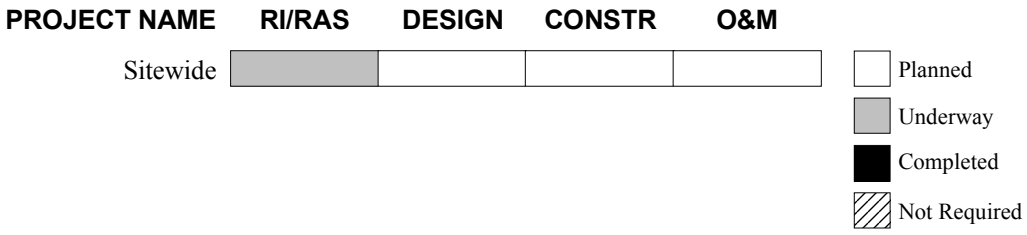
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$18,000
Corporate Business Tax	$1,118,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has operated as an auto repair shop since the early 1970s. It is located in the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the Route 202 Ground Water Contamination site. In 1991, the property owner determined that an on-site private potable well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system on the well so that it could continue to be used as a source of potable water. In 1994, gasoline odors were reported in the adjacent storm sewers and gasoline product was observed in a nearby stream. NJDEP subsequently learned that a check valve on underground gasoline tank piping at the site had malfunctioned and may have contaminated the subsurface soil. In 1997, after the owner did not comply with an NJDEP directive to investigate and remediate the soil and ground water at the site, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP expects to complete the soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI/RAS in 2002.



Amwell Road Ground Water Contamination

Amwell Road Hillsborough Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

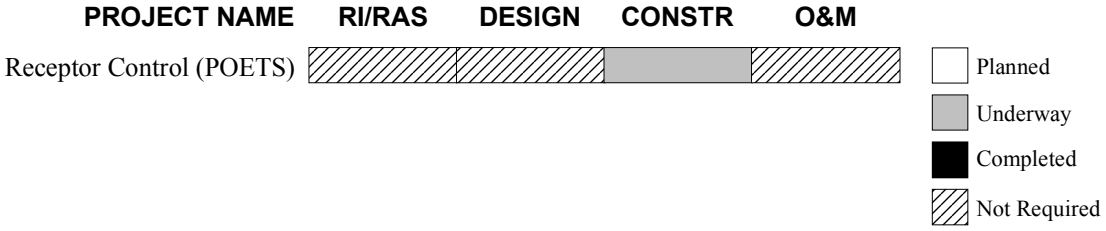
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES
No Public Funds Authorized to Date

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Although Amwell Road in Hillsborough Township is mainly serviced by water lines, some of its residents still rely on private potable wells for their drinking water supplies. Sampling conducted by the Hillsborough Township Health Department in 2001 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are 1,1 dichloroethylene (1,1, DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. Hillsborough Township extended public water lines to the affected properties in 2001. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and will be conducting additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Brook Industrial Park

100 West Main Street Bound Brook Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: 1 **LOT:** 34

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineated
Soil	Pesticides Dioxin Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Capped/Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Structures	Pesticides Metals	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$11,438,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Brook Industrial Park is a complex of warehouses and industries located on the northern bank of the Raritan River in Bound Brook. Chemical and pesticide production and storage operations occurred at the park between 1971 and 1982, when Blue Spruce International occupied a number of the buildings. The current occupants of the Brook Industrial Park consist of a manufacturer of steel products, a manufacturer of plastic products, a manufacturer of specialty chemicals, a metal plating company and an equipment contractor. The Middlebrook Regional Health Commission and NJDEP began an investigation of the industrial park in 1980, after workers at one of the facilities reportedly became ill. Subsequent sampling revealed that the soil, ground water and surface water at the park were contaminated with pesticides, volatile organic compounds and heavy metals. The sampling also revealed that elevated levels of dioxin were present in the soil near the former Blue Spruce building. USEPA covered the dioxin-contaminated soil with an asphalt cap during an emergency response action in 1983.

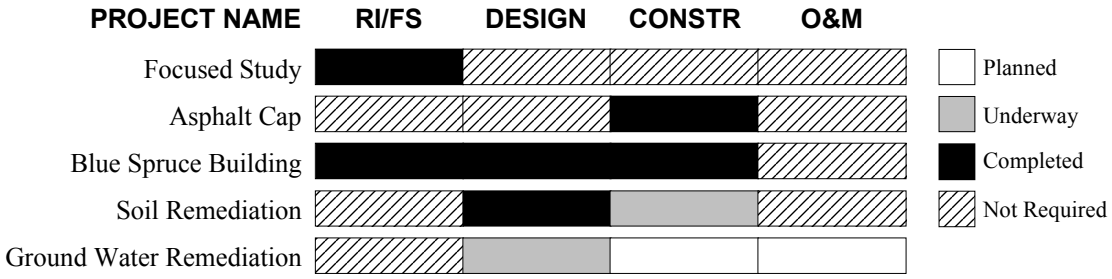
In 1989, USEPA added the site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Based on the findings of the RI/FS, USEPA determined that soil, ground water and the building interior at the Blue Spruce facility were contaminated with a variety of compounds and heavy metals and a subsurface pit at another facility at the industrial park was contaminated with heavy metals, volatile organic compounds and inorganic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed that the surface water and sediments of the Raritan River were not significantly contaminated due to this site.

In 1994, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of an estimated 5,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and materials from the subsurface pits, demolition and off-site disposal of dioxin-contaminated materials from the Blue Spruce building and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. However, the site demolition and Remedial Designs for the soil removal and ground water remediation systems were delayed due to federal funding restrictions. The

Brook Industrial Park

(Continued from previous page)

first phase of the site cleanup, demolition of the Blue Spruce building, was completed in 1999. USEPA began excavating the contaminated soil in 2000 and the soil removal project is still in progress. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway and scheduled to be completed in 2002. Security fencing is in place to prevent people from coming in contact with hazardous areas of the industrial park while the Remedial Design and cleanup work continue.



Elm Avenue & 9th Street Ground Water Contamination

Elm Avenue and 9th Street Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

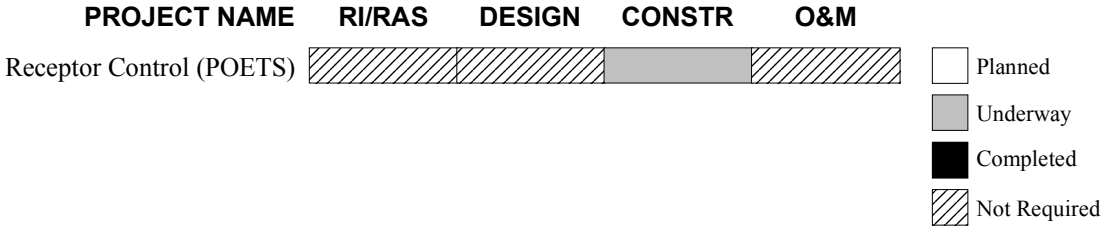
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$29,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Warren Township Board of Health in 1992 identified 13 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells later that year to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Federal Creosote Company

Valerie Drive & East Camplain Road

Manville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Creosoting Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 35 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

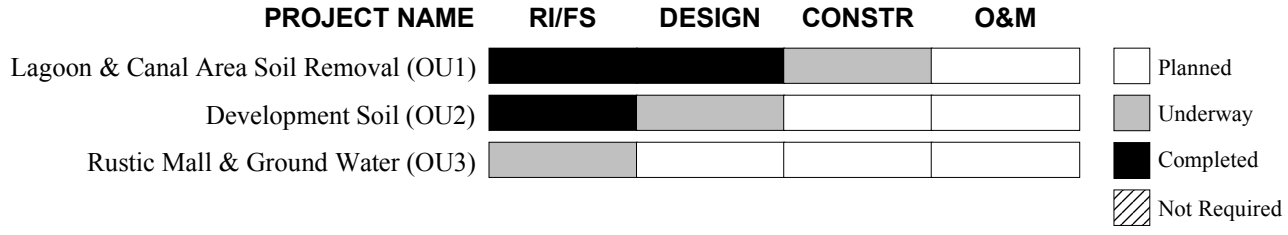
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Creosote	Partially Removed/ Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$55,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Federal Creosote Company creosoted railroad ties and telephone poles at this site between 1910 and 1957. Various areas of the facility were later covered with fill and in 1965 construction of a 137-home residential development began at the site. In 1997, the Borough of Manville responded to a complaint that a sink hole had developed around a sewer pipe in the development. Excavation to repair the pipe revealed a black tar-like material in the soil that was identified as creosote. NJDEP and USEPA implemented a sampling program to evaluate the air quality inside the homes in the development, which showed that the creosote in the soil was not adversely affecting the indoor air. USEPA and NJDEP subsequently conducted a subsurface investigation that revealed that there were two lagoons, two drainage trenches and a drip area at the Federal Creosote facility that contained creosote and were covered with fill before the homes were built. In 1997, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA added the Federal Creosote Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1999.

Based on the preliminary findings of the RI/FS, USEPA has divided the investigation and cleanup of the site into three Operable Units (OU). OU1 encompasses the former lagoon and canal areas of the facility, where high levels of creosote contamination are present in the soil. OU2 encompasses the areas of the residential development where the concentrations of creosote are lower than at OU1 but still exceed NJDEP's soil cleanup criteria. OU3 addresses contaminated soil outside the development at the Rustic Mall Area and the ground water at the site. In 1999, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required the excavation and off-site disposal of creosote-contaminated soil at OU1. USEPA has purchased 19 residences in these areas of the development and is removing the contaminated soil from the properties. USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence in 2000 that requires removal and off-site disposal of contaminated surface soil from OU2, and the Remedial Design for this work is underway. USEPA completed a Focused Feasibility Study to identify remedial alternatives for OU3 in 2001. USEPA will use the findings of the Focused Feasibility Study to select the remedial actions to address the soil at the Rustic Mall and the ground water, which will be outlined in a third ROD for the site.



Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination

Glenwood Terrace Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCKS: Various **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

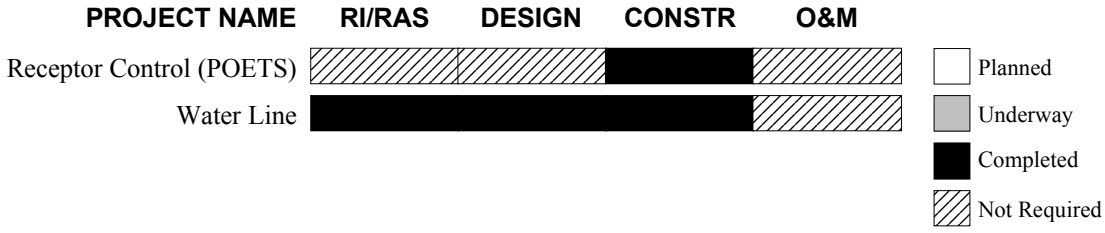
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$506,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Township Health Department in 1991 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the site and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to extend public water lines to residences in the GWIA. The local water company and Bridgewater Township installed the water lines, connected the residences and sealed the private wells in the GWIA in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP. Approximately 45 residences were connected to the public water lines and the wells at the residences sealed during the water line installation project. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Higgins Disposal Services Incorporated

121 Laurel Avenue Franklin Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 5 **LOT:** 171

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 38 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Removed

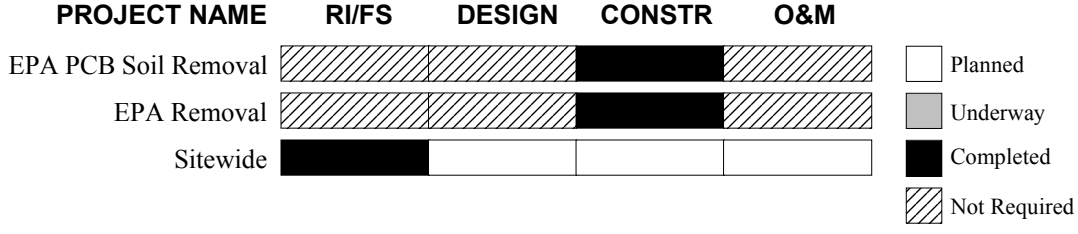
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,714,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Higgins Disposal Services operated a waste disposal facility at this site from the 1950s to 1985. The facility consisted of a waste transfer station, a trash compactor and an unpermitted landfill containing approximately 16,000 cubic yards of solid wastes. Two residences and two businesses, the Hasty Acres Riding Club and a vehicle repair garage, currently occupy the property. In 1985, the local health department determined that several nearby private potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. Eight residents were restricted from using their wells and advised to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems in their homes. Sampling of on-site ground water monitor wells conducted in 1986 confirmed that the contamination in the potable wells was due to the Higgins Disposal site.

In 1990, USEPA added Higgins Disposal Services to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. During the RI/FS, USEPA identified several areas at the site where soil contamination and buried hazardous wastes were present. Between 1992 and 1996, USEPA removed 765 tons of PCB-contaminated soil from a riding ring used by the Hasty Acres Riding Club and excavated approximately 12,000 tons of contaminated soil and 7,000 containers, ranging in size from 40 milliliter glass vials to 55 gallon drums, from various other locations at the property.

In 1997, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision that required extraction and treatment of the contaminated ground water at the site, extension of public water lines to 11 additional residences and no further action for the soil. While NJDEP concurred with the proposed ground water remedy, it did not concur with the no further action recommendation for the soil due to the presence of contaminants at levels exceeding New Jersey's soil cleanup criteria. In 1999, FMC Corporation, one of the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site, removed the inactive landfill, excavated small areas of contaminated soil that exceeded NJDEP's cleanup standards and funded installation of the public water line. USEPA had initially planned to install a system to pump the contaminated ground water from this site to the ground water remediation system that is operating at the nearby Higgins Farm Superfund site; however, the agency is now considering an alternate proposal by FMC to install a separate ground water remediation system at the Higgins Disposal site.



Higgins Farm

Route 518 Franklin Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 5 **LOT:** 26.01

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 75 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Dioxins Metals	Removed
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$14,935,000
Spill Fund	$71,000
1981 Bond Fund	$95,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,213,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Higgins Farm is an active cattle breeding farm. Drums containing chemical wastes were once buried at two areas of the property. The site became the subject of an NJDEP investigation in 1985 after elevated levels of chlorobenzene, a volatile organic compound, were discovered in a nearby private potable well. A geophysical survey that was conducted during the investigation revealed drums were buried at the northwest portion of the site approximately 40 yards from the contaminated well. The property owner excavated approximately 50 drums of chemical wastes and visibly contaminated soil from this area in 1986. NJDEP subsequently determined that three other private potable wells in the area were also contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the four contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents.

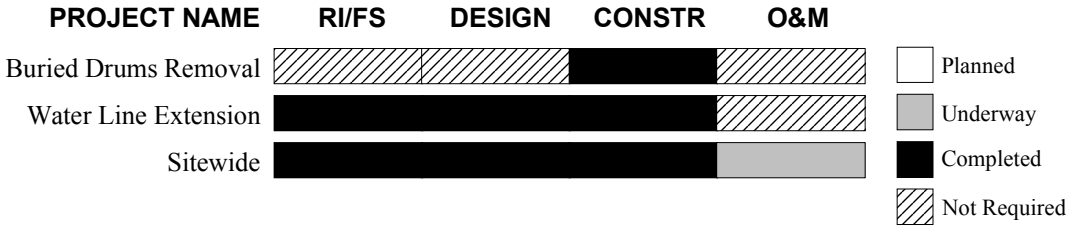
In 1989, USEPA added Higgins Farm to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1990, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated private potable wells and other wells in the area that were at risk of becoming contaminated. Twenty six residences were connected to the water line when it was completed in 1993. USEPA excavated 94 buried drums and contaminated soil from a second drum disposal area during a removal action in 1992.

Based on the findings of the RI/FS, USEPA determined that the ground water at the site was contaminated with a variety of volatile organic compounds, including tetrachloroethylene and benzene, as well as semi-volatile organic compounds and metals. The RI/FS also revealed that the soil at the property and the surface water and sediments in a pond were not significantly contaminated. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a second ROD for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water,

Higgins Farm

(Continued from previous page)

with discharge of the treated water to an existing pond on the property. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1997 and is operating and maintaining the system. Approximately 100,000 gallons of ground water is extracted and treated per day at the site, for a total of more than 26 million gallons by the end of 2001. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water remediation system are expected to continue for approximately 20 years.



McFarland's Service Station Bridgewater

555 Union Avenue West

Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 232 **LOT:** 36

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/Car Wash

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating/Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

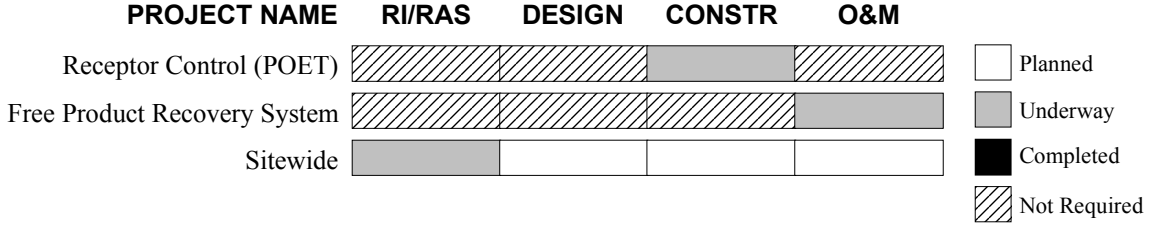
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site, also known as McFarland's Pit Stop, operates as a gas station and car wash. The underground fuel storage tanks and associated piping at the site were repaired and upgraded several times between 1975 and 1992. Leaks from this system caused the soil and ground water to become heavily contaminated with gasoline. In the early 1990s, floating gasoline product and dissolved gasoline-related contaminants were found in on-site ground water monitor wells. The ground water contamination migrated off site, contaminating potable wells at nearby residences and businesses. Gasoline vapors were also detected in nearby sewer lines and two neighboring buildings.

Between 1996 and 1998, the gas station owner conducted several remedial actions under the oversight of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. These actions included installing an extraction system at the gas station to recover gasoline product and vapors from the ground water table and subsurface soil as well as excavating and disposing of three leaking underground storage tanks and 300 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil. Twenty six properties with private drinking water wells that were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards were connected to the public water line and a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system was installed on the well at a commercial facility where no water line was available.

In 1998, the site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation when private funds were no longer available to complete the cleanup. NJDEP is operating and maintaining the free product and vapor extraction system, monitoring the extent of the ground water plume and evaluating the effectiveness of the remedial actions. If the results of the ground water monitoring and evaluation indicate further measures are needed to address the on-site or off-site contamination, then appropriate remedial actions will be taken.



Montgomery Township Housing Development

Robin Drive, Route 206 & Sycamore Lane

Montgomery Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002 **LOT:** 22 through 36

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 77 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

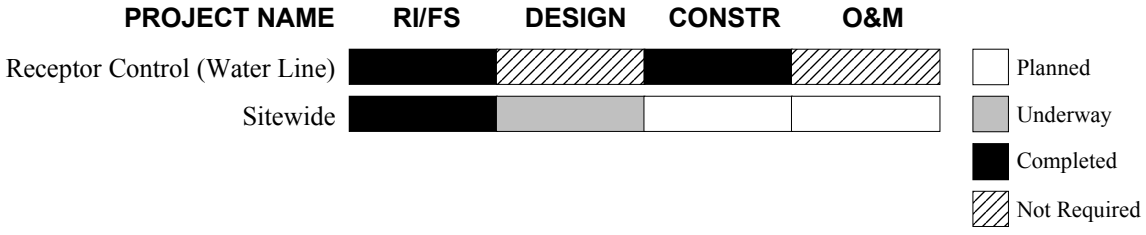
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$1,730,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of approximately 77 private homes that were originally serviced by private potable wells. In 1978, trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination was found in the nearby Rocky Hill Municipal Well. The following year, private potable wells in the housing development were sampled and also found to have elevated levels of TCE. The source of the TCE contamination is believed to be a research facility on Route 518 in Montgomery Township.

USEPA placed the Montgomery Township Housing Development on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was initiated in 1986 to investigate this site along with the possibly related contamination at the Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund site. During the RI/FS, two Operable Units (OU) were established for the site. Provision of a public water supply for the residents was designated OU1 and remediation of the contaminated ground water was designated OU2.

In 1987, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required the extension of public water lines into the Montgomery Township Housing Development. The majority of the residents had their homes connected to the water line between 1981 and 1990, but six residents chose not to connect. In 1988, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 which required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system was subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Party. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA resumed work on the Remedial Design in 1999.



Princeton Gamma Tech Incorporated

1026 Route 518 Montgomery Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002 **LOT:** 50

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronic Equipment Manufacturer

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 3 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
No Public Funds Authorized to Date	

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Princeton Gamma Tech, Incorporated (PGT) has manufactured radar detection and laboratory analysis equipment at this facility since 1968. The facility is adjacent to the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites. A Remedial Investigation completed in 1988 for the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well sites concluded that PGT was the most likely source of the ground water contamination at those sites. An on-site septic tank is suspected as one source of the contamination. USEPA subsequently filed suit against PGT for cost recovery in connection with both the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well sites. All work at this site will be conducted as part of the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites.

Rocky Hill Municipal Well

Washington Street Rocky Hill Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: 6 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

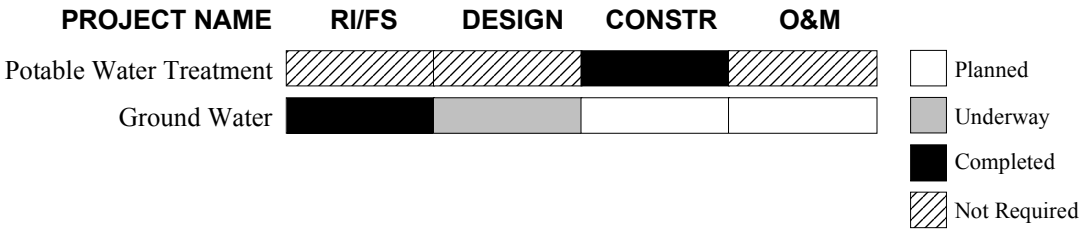
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$1,707,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Rocky Hill Municipal Well supplies drinking water to approximately 1,000 residents of Rocky Hill Borough. In 1978, a Rutgers University study revealed that the well was contaminated with the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE). The source of the TCE contamination is believed to be a research facility on Route 518 in Montgomery Township. In 1983, USEPA placed the site on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and the Borough installed an air stripper on the well to remove the contaminants from the water. Operation and maintenance of the stripper is being performed by the Borough.

Between 1986 and 1988, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and develop cleanup alternatives. This work was conducted jointly with the RI/FS for the Montgomery Township Housing Development Superfund site. In 1988, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design of the ground water remediation system was subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Party. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA resumed work on the Remedial Design in 1999.



Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination

Route 202 Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

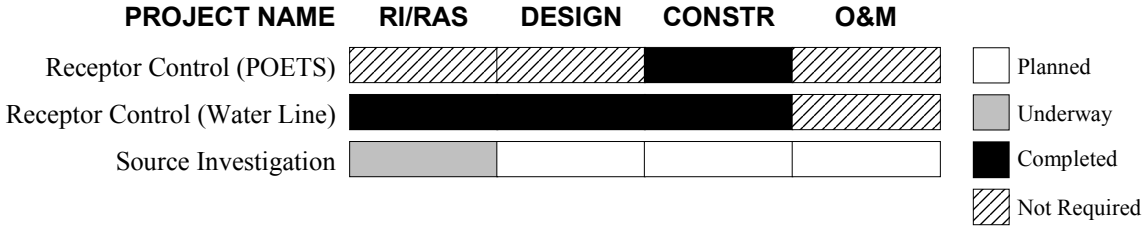
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$622,000
1986 Bond Fund	$130,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Branchburg Township Health Department in 1991 identified 12 private potable wells at residential and commercial properties located along a mile stretch of Route 202 that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the project that encompassed approximately 50 residential and commercial properties. Branchburg Township extended public water lines to the properties within the GWIA, as well as other properties in the general area, in 1997. NJDEP funded the portions of the water line that were located within the GWIA.

In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began Remedial Investigations and Remedial Action Selections (RI/RAS) at an auto repair shop and a gasoline service station in Branchburg Township where the ground water contamination may have originated. A third Potentially Responsible Party is conducting an investigation of his gasoline service station under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. NJDEP began preliminary investigations of other potential contamination sources associated with the Route 202 Ground Water Contamination site in 2001.



Route 22 Petroleum

1070 & 1074 Route 22 East

Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 5304 **LOT:** 2, 3 & 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$45,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1995, volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards were detected in two private potable wells at a residential property and a commercial property on Route 22. NJDEP identified two gasoline service stations in the area, Route 22 Petroleum (also known as Mr. Gas) and Carbo's Sunoco, as Potentially Responsible Parties for the contamination. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks directed both of the Potentially Responsible Parties to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells. The owner/operator of the Sunoco station installed POET systems on the two wells in response to the directive in 1997; however, sampling of the effluent water from the POET systems continued to show elevated levels of gasoline-related compounds.

In 1999, the potable well contamination case was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC). The Elizabethtown Water Company extended public water lines to service the properties with contaminated private potable wells in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP. The owners/operators of the Sunoco station and Route 22 Petroleum also contributed funds for the water line installation project. Investigation and cleanup of the two service stations is being conducted by the Potentially Responsible Parties under the supervision of the Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.

Roycefield Road Ground Water Contamination

Roycefield Road Hillsborough Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

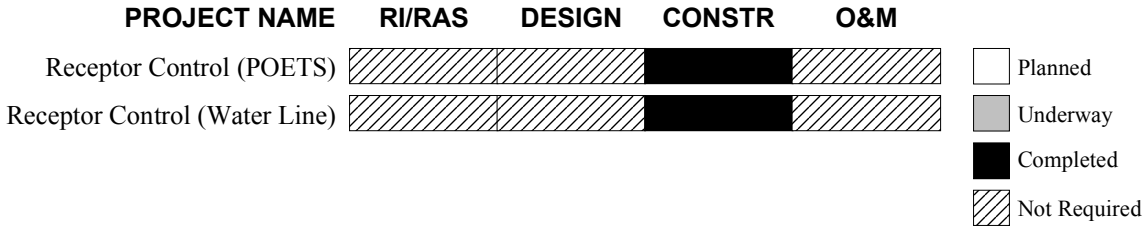
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$29,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by Hillsborough Township Health Department in 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. Hillsborough Township extended public water lines to the affected homes and sealed the contaminated wells in 2001. NJDEP subsequently reimbursed the Township for the cost of the water line installation and well sealing through the New Jersey Spill Fund. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to conduct an investigation to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Somerville Sanitary Landfill

Route 206 East Somerville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: 124 **LOT:** 1 & 21

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 47 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

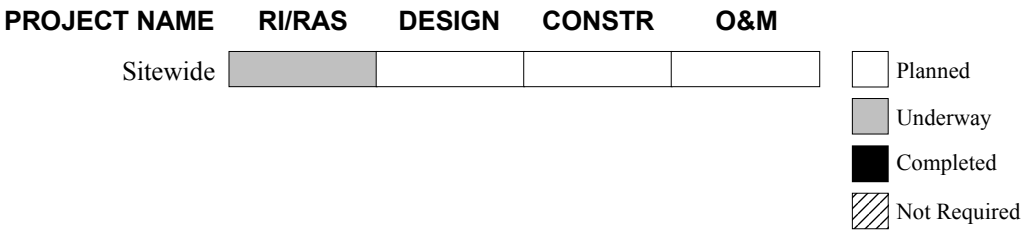
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Borough of Somerville operated a sanitary landfill facility at this site from 1959 until 1984. It is located within the floodplain of the Raritan River and is separated into two sections by an intermittent stream. Although the exact size of the landfilled area is unknown, it is estimated to comprise 40 acres of the 47-acre property. Residential and commercial wastes, construction debris and possibly industrial wastes were deposited in the unlined landfill while it was in operation. The facility was closed after it reached capacity and NJDEP rejected a proposal from Somerville Borough to expand the landfill. Somerville Borough submitted a closure plan for the landfill that included installation of a clay cap, methane gas venting system, leachate collection system and storm water runoff controls in anticipation of constructing a shopping mall on the site. However, due to lack of a financial assurance plan for the project and the subsequent bankruptcy of the shopping mall developer, NJDEP did not approve the closure plan. Recent monitor well sampling results show that the ground water is contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards. In addition, landfill debris has been noted protruding from the sides of the intermittent stream during recent inspections.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e. methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.



Spring Lane Well Contamination

Spring Lane Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

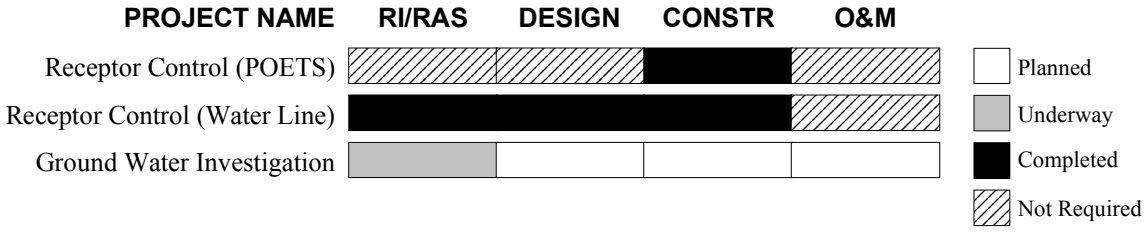
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$822,000
1986 Bond Fund	$310,000
Corporate Business Tax	$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Warren Township Board of Health and NJDEP in 1992 identified eight private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the eight contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. The Elizabethtown Water Company extended public water lines to the residences in the Ground Water Impact Area in 1995 using funds provided by NJDEP.

In 1992, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination, evaluate cleanup alternatives and identify possible sources of the contamination. The soil sampling phase of the RI was completed in 1998; however, based on the results NJDEP could not determine the source. NJDEP installed additional ground water monitor wells in the area during 2000 and 2001 and is sampling the wells to delineate the ground water plume and identify possible sources of the contamination.



Sunoco Service Station Branchburg Township

954 Route 202 South Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 44 **LOT:** 30

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.7 Acre

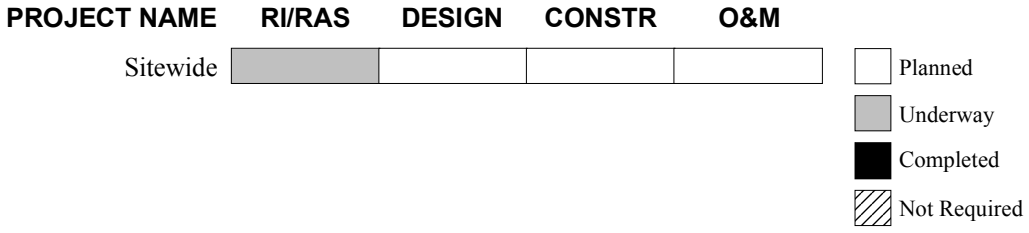
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$17,500
Corporate Business Tax	$907,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the former Shoplock's Sunoco Service Center. It is located within the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) of the Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination case. In 1988, shortly after acquiring the property, the service station owner reported an apparent loss of product from the underground storage tanks. The service station owner subsequently removed the leaking underground tanks and installed several ground water monitor wells at the site. Sampling of the monitor wells confirmed the ground water was contaminated with volatile organic compounds. In 1997, after the service station owner did not comply with an NJDEP directive to investigate and remediate the soil and ground water at the site, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP expects to complete the soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI/RAS in 2002.



Sunset Ridge Ground Water Contamination

Sunset Ridge Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

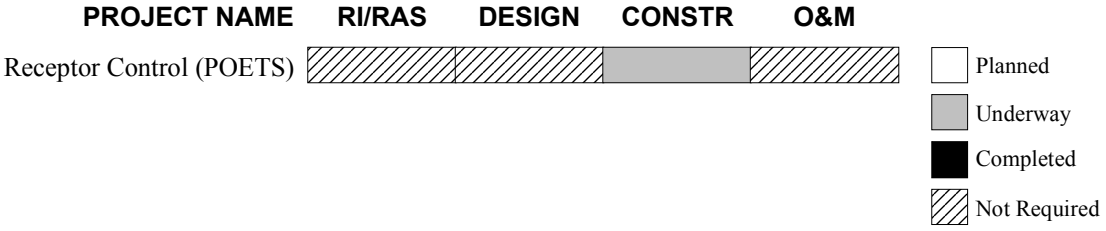
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Chlordane	Confirmed
Potable Water	Chlordane	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$5,000
Corporate Business Tax	$20,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sunset Ridge is a residential development located adjacent to Route 202/206 in Bridgewater Township. Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Health Department in 2000 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with Chlordane, a pesticide, at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted additional potable well sampling in the area in 2000 but did not identify any other wells that were contaminated with Chlordane or volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP plans to sample other nearby private wells during 2002 and will use the findings to establish the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination

Tysley Road Bernardsville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

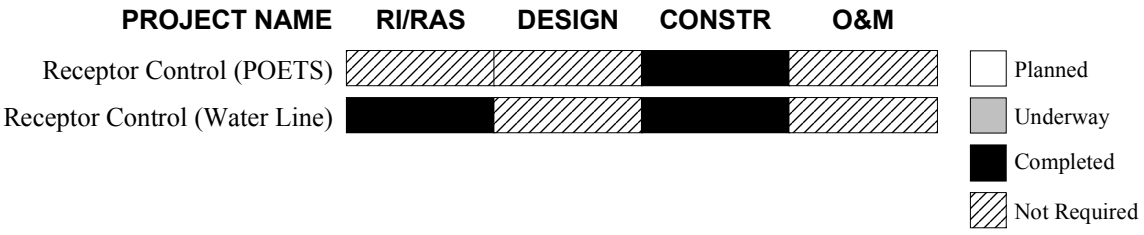
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$10,000
Corporate Business Tax	$52,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Although Tysley Road in Bernardsville Borough is mainly serviced by public water lines, some of its residents still rely on private potable wells for drinking water supplies. In 1998, during an investigation of two nearby service stations, NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks determined that two potable wells on Tysley Road were contaminated with the volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Since the PCE is not believed to have originated from either of the service stations, the potable well contamination case was referred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for further investigation. NJDEP identified one other home in the area that was not connected to the public water supply and sampling of this well revealed similar contamination. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure, and in 2001 provided funds to connect all of the affected homes to the public water line. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Woods Road Ground Water Contamination

Woods Road Hillsborough Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hillsborough Township Health Department in 1990 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant is trichloroethylene (TCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells later that year to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term remedy. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.